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of about equal length with the pedicels ; corolla-lobes oblong, white with greenish tips; hoods white, spatulate-oblong, twice the length of the anthers, with a straight, thick, obtuse, moderately exserted horn ; anther-wings, very broad and conspicuous for the size of the flowers, and minutely notched at the base ; column short, but distinct ; follicles smooth, ovate, with rostrate-attenuate apex.

Silver City, New Mexico. EDWARD LEE GREENE.

§ 4. **New Stations for Tillandsia.**—It may possibly not be generally known to botanists that the "long moss," *Tillandsia usneoides*, L., grows on the peninsula of Eastern Virginia ; at least I have seen no record of its occurrence north of the Dismal Swamp. In crossing the peninsula from Cherrystone to Cobb's Landing, this southern parasite may be seen growing at two or three stations, about half way across ; in one place festooning the top of a rather tall holly (*Ilex opaca*) directly by the roadside, and at another, wreathing the trunks of the large pines (*Pinus australis ?*) one "streamer" of at least twelve feet in length was observed. I was informed by an intelligent inhabitant of the town of Capeville that it extends to the northern limit of Northampton County, or to about the 38th parallel of North latitude.

Washington, D. C. R. RIDGWAY.

§ 5. **New Finds for New England.**—A new situation for *Polemonium caeruleum*, L., was discovered a few years since in the Green Mountains. It is in the town of Ripton, Vt., at a small pond 1,500 feet above sea-level, and over a mile from any house or clearing. Nearly an acre of the boggy delta of a small brook was covered with thousands of these bright blue flowers.

In August, 1879, I discovered a few specimens of *Zygadenus glaucus*, Nutt., growing on the north side of a steep rocky headland of Lake Champlain, near the mouth of Otter Creek.

Carex, *Grayii*, Carey, *C. flexilis*, Rudge, *C. formosa*, Dew., and *Juncus Canadensis*, J. Gay, var. *brachycephalus*, Engelm., I find in the vicinity of Middlebury, Vt. They have not, I think, been reported from this region before.

Middlebury, Vt. EZRA BRAINERD.

§ 6. **Similarity between the Lichen Flora of Africa and South America.**—Dr. J. Muller, of Geneva, Switzerland, in describing a recent collection of Lichens from the western coast of Africa, calls attention to the remarkable fact that although there is little in common between the phaenogamous floras of that coast and the eastern coast of South America, yet out of 40 previously known *lichens* in the collection 32 also occur in South America. More than half the entire collection, of 60 species is common to both continents. He attributes this to the strong aerial equatorial current which blows steadily from east to west, and can transport such light bodies as the spores and soredia of lichens from Africa to America, while the seeds of plants are too heavy to be transported in this way. He observes that this means of dissemination renders it necessary to be strongly on guard against describing a lichen as new; and that the same facts in regard to distribution prevail among the fungi, mosses and other of the lower plants, as among the lichens. This coincidence with reference to the *Characeae*, between America and Asia, was noticed by Mr. Allen in the October number of the BULLETIN. It might be interesting to attempt to trace it also between Western Africa and Eastern Asia.

H. W.

§ 7. **What is a Frond?**—Some pteridologists insist on limiting the idea of a frond to what would be the lamina in an ordinary leaf, but the popular idea embraces both stripe and frond. Even botanists, usually critical when referring to ferns, sometimes relax the rigid rule and take in the stalk and all when speaking of palms. I sympathize somewhat with the popular view. We have a double meaning for the ordinary leaf, and why not for the "leaf" of the fern? If a student be asked to describe a leaf he rightly tells of the lamina, the petiole and the stipules. If we read that a plant has the preduncles longer than the leaves, we do not understand that comparison is limited to the leaf-blade alone. Indeed, the very term "leaf-blade" involves the idea that something else than "blade" is wanting to make the idea perfect. Yet, when we come to describe a leaf in its stricter sense, we say it is coriaceous, or serrate, or ovate, and we understand that we then limit the idea to the lamina alone. Why cannot we rightfully have the same duplex idea in pteridology? Indeed, the classical *frons* was certainly not limited to the green blade, nor does it seem probable that it was so intended when introduced into botanical language. THOMAS MEEHAN.

§ 8. **Notes on the Middlesex County, N. J., Flora.**—The following are new stations for a few somewhat rare plants detected in Middlesex Co., N. J.: *Scutellaria integrifolia*, L., at South Amboy: *Quercus Phellos*, L., at South River; *Euphorbia corollata*, L., and a number of pine barrens plants at Burt's Creek; *Orontium aquaticum*, L., and *Habenarai blephariglottis*, Hook, at Sayreville; *Podophyllum peltatum*, L., at Perth Amboy; *Echium vulgare*, L., in great abundance, *Stylosanthes elatior*, Swartz and *Bromus sterilis*, L., at New Brunswick. The *Echium* occurs all along the track of the Pennsylvania Railroad, from Jersey City westward.

Prof. Geo. H. Cook reports the occurrence of *Lygodium palmatum*, Swartz, at Craner's Mills, just south of New Brunswick, and of *Xerophyllum asphodeloides*, Nutt, about three miles south of the same place. These localities are rather extra-limital as regards the Torrey Catalogue, but are nevertheless worthy of record. This is the most northern point at which the *Xerophyllum* has been found in New Jersey. N. L. BRITTON.

§ 9. **Contributions toward a List of the State and Local Floras of the United States.**—ADDENDA TO PART I.

Since the publication of our first list we have discovered a few more catalogues, and, through the kindness of correspondents, have had communicated to us the titles of still others relating to the flora of

THE EASTERN STATES.

*List of the Seaweeds or marine Algae of the South coast of New